

PLANTAE NOVAE AFRICANAE.

“Ex Africa semper aliquid novi.”—*Pliny*.

SERIES XXIII.

By PROFESSOR R. S. ADAMSON, MISS W. F. BARKER and PROFESSOR
R. H. COMPTON.

Hermannia rugosa Adamson. (Sterculiaceae.)

Caulis lignosi, ramosi, erecti vel decumbentes, strigosi. *Folia* rugosa, petiolata, inferiora oblonga, superiora obovata vel rhomboidea, 0.7—1.6 cm. longa, 0.4—1 cm. lata, apice dentata, basi plus minusve cuneata, petiolis laminis brevioribus, stipulis acutis basi latissime cordato-amplexicaulibus petiolis aequilongis vel paulo brevioribus. *Flores* binati vel ternati, penduli, pedunculis nudis. *Calyx* campanulatus, submembranaceus, lobis distantibus acuminatis vel cuspidatis tubo brevioribus. *Petala* lutea, 0.8—1 cm. longa, calyce duplo longiora. *Filamenta* latissime obovata, 3 mm. lata, marginibus appressis excurvatis. *Fructus* obovoideus calyce longior.

Allied to *H. Preslyana* Turcz. and to *H. prismatocarpa* E. Mey., ex Harv. but differing from both in the leaf, stipules, calyx, very wide filaments and in the fruit.

Hab. Cape Province. Cape Div. Newlands, *Salter* 8772 (type in Hb. Bolus), 8669, 8900; Green Point Common, *Salter* 8780; *Adamson* 2511, 2922, 3526; Blaauwberg, *Pillans* 8621 (as *H. Preslyana* Turcz.); Tigerberg, *Pillans* 4701 (as *H. prismatocarpa* E. Mey.). Malmesbury Div. Kalabas Kraal, *Gillett* 4162; Hoetjes Bay, *Bolus* 12619 (as *H. prismatocarpa* E. Mey.); Moorreesberg, *Bolus* 9948 (as *H. Preslyana* Turcz.). Piquetberg Div. Rest Mt., *Gillett* 3731.

Hermannia micrantha Adamson nom. nov. (Sterculiaceae.)

My attention has been called to the fact that the name *Hermannia intricata* Adamson (*Journ. S. Afr. Bot.* 7. 198, 1941) is not valid, having been already used for a species from Great Namaqualand, *H. intricata* Engl. (*Engl. Bot. Jahrb.* 55, 366, 1919). For the Cape Peninsula species the new name *H. micrantha* Adamson is proposed.

Cotula montana, Compton. (Compositae-Anthemideae.)

Planta herbacea, perennis, acaulis, stolonifera. *Folia* molliter membranacea, longe petiolata, 1—2-pinnatisecta, pilosa, lobis oblongis, subacutis. *Stolones* epigei, foliis paucis, parvis, pinnatisectis, caducis. *Pedunculi* scaposi, pauci, angusti, elongati, teretes, pilosi. *Capitulum* solitarium, expansum. *Involucri bracteae* paucae, subbiseriatae, herbaceae, pilosae, marginibus scariosis, lobulatis, fuscis. *Radii flosculi* 5, ligulati, albi, feminei, brevipedicellati, ligulis perobtusis: *disci* numerosi, tubulati, parum compressi, flavi, hermaphroditi, lobis 4, erectis. *Achaenia* plana, glabra, epapposa.



FIG. 1. *Cotula montana*. 1. Plant, nat. size. 2. Capitulum, nat. size. 3, 4. Outer and inner involucre bracts $\times 4$. 5. Ray floret $\times 4$. 6, 7. Disc florets, radial and tangential view $\times 4$. 8. Disc floret with corolla and stamens removed $\times 4$. 9, 10. Stigmas of disc and ray florets $\times 16$. 11. Stamen of disc floret $\times 16$. (Compton 10108.) Del. M. Walgate.

Hab. Cape Province. Ceres Division: Bokkeveld Tafelberg, 1,800 m., 8 December, 1940, Compton 10108 (*Type*, in Herb. Nat. Bot. Gdns.); same locality and date, S.E. slopes, overhanging rock-shelter, 1,800—2,000 m., Esterhuysen 3978; same locality, 2,050 m., 22 January, 1897, Schlechter 10097. Clanwilliam Division: Langberg (Cederberg), rock-shelter, 2,000 m., 15 December, 1941, Esterhuysen 7325; same locality and date, 2,050 m., Bond 1384; peak south of Sneeuwkop (Cederberg), rock-shelter, 1,600—2,000 m., 2 January, 1942, Esterhuysen 7548.

Herbaceous, perennial, stoloniferous. *Leaves* softly membranous, basal, spreading, crowded on a very short stem, very varied in size, up to 5 cm. long $\times$ 2 cm. wide, petiole as long as or longer than lamina, pilose throughout with long soft spreading hairs, lamina 1—2-pinnatisect,

ultimate lobes oblong, sub-acute, midrib and marginal veins distinct. *Stolons* slender, spreading, bearing a few short pinnatisect leaves which soon fall off, rooting and producing new plants at their tips. *Peduncles* only 1 or 2 per plant, slender, terete, leafless, pilose throughout, up to 12 cm. long, usually less, without terminal enlargement. *Capitulum* solitary, widely expanded. *Involucral bracts* sub-biseriate, few, lanceolate, sub-obtuse, green, herbaceous, pilose, with a distinct midrib and a dark lobulate scarious margin and apex, the largest 5 mm. long $\times$ 2 mm. wide. *Ray florets* 5, ligulate, female, shortly pedicellate, the corolla spreading, broadly obovate, very obtuse, slightly lobed, veined, white on both surfaces, c. 9 mm. long $\times$ 5 mm. wide. *Disc florets* numerous, hermaphrodite, tubular, the tube slightly flattened with a few glands near the base, lobes 4, erect, yellow. *Achenes* flat, margined, glabrous, without pappus.

This very distinct new *Cotula* has been collected on two or three mountain summits in the Western Cape Province at altitudes above 1,600 m., where it occurs in rock shelters not exposed to full sun. It is one of the few species of *Cotula* (sens. lat. incl. *Cenia*) with ligulate ray florets, which give it rather the appearance of a rayed *Matricaria*. The stolons are a striking feature: they bear a few small leaves which soon fall off. New plants are produced at the tips of the stolons which persist for a time, linking parent with daughter plants.

***Ipheona integra*, Compton. (Compositae-Inuleae.)**

Fruticulus glaber, divaricate ramosus. *Caules* parum angulares. *Folia* numerosa, patentia vel erecto-patentia, subnervia, anguste lineare-oblongolata, base attenuata, apice breviter mucronata. *Capitula* solitaria, terminalia, late campanulata, discoidea. *Involucri bracteae* numerosae, multiseriatae, gradatae, erectae, lineares, scariosae, carinatae, acutae, marginibus leviter fimbriatis. *Flosculi* plurimi, tubulati, involucri multo excedentes. *Achaenia* sericeo-pilosa. *Pappi setae* paucae, plus minusve inaequales, barbellatae, setis exterioribus brevibus, anguste squamosis, circumdatis. *Stylus* longe exsertus. *Antherae* caudatae.

Hab. Cape Province. Ladismith Division: Seven Weeks Poort, 8 December, 1939, *Thorns* s. n. (*Type*, in Herb. Nat. Bot. Gdns.).

A small divaricately branching shrub, glabrous throughout. *Stems* slightly angular. *Leaves* numerous, spreading or erecto-patent, entire, membranous, narrowly linear-oblongolate, tapering to base, tipped with a small conical mucro, midrib inconspicuous, up to 1.5 cm. long $\times$ 2 mm. wide, gradually becoming smaller upwards and passing into the basal involucral bracts. *Capitula* solitary, terminal, broadly campanu-

late, up to 1.8 cm. long, 2.5 cm. diam. *Involucral bracts* very numerous, multiseriate, graded from very small bracts on the neck-like peduncular portion of the stem to the innermost bracts up to 9 mm. long, erect, linear, scarious, carinate, acute, margins shortly fimbriate. *Florets* numerous, tubular, much exceeding the involucre, 1.2 cm. long. *Ovary* silky-hirsute. *Pappus setae* few, often unequal, the longest 9 mm. long, finely barbellate, with a few external shorter narrow scales or



FIG. 2. *Iphiona integra*. 1. Plant, nat. size (the capitulum drawn is rather a small one). 2. Stem and leaves $\times 3$. 3. L. S. capitulum $\times 5$. 4. Young floret $\times 5$. 5. Tip of older floret $\times 5$. 6. Stigma $\times 5$. 7. Stamens $\times 5$. 8. Part of pappus bristle $\times 20$. 9, 10, 11. Lower, median and inner involucral bracts $\times 5$. (Thorns s. n.), Del. M. Walgate.

hairs. *Corolla* yellow, tube 10 mm. long, lobes 1 mm. long, reflexed. *Anthers* shortly exserted, long-tailed. *Style* finally long-exserted with long revolute stigmas.

Related to *I. dentata* Bolus from the Montagu district, differing mainly in its entire leaves, those of *I. dentata* being pinnatisect.

Senecio Hollandii, Compton. (Compositae-Senecioneae.) § Rigid.

Frutex lignosus. *Rami* divaricati, flexuosi, albo-lanati. *Folia* coriacea, petiolata, ovata, acuta, crenato-dentata, supra maturitate

glabra subnitentia, infra persistente albo-lanata, marginibus parum reflexis. *Inflorescentia* compacta, corymbosa, pedunculis lanatis. *Involucris bracteae* c. 8, oblongae, glabrescentiae. *Radix flosculi* c. 5, ligulati, flavi, *disci* c. 20. *Achaenia* striatula, glabra. *Pappi setae* albae, molliter sericeae, caducae.

Hab. Cape Province. Uitenhage Division: Near Bulk River Reservoir, September, 1931. *F. H. Holland* 3654 (*Type*, in Herb. Bolus.). Laingsburg Division: Witteberg (Whitehill section), 1,600 m., 2 July, 1942, *Compton* 13287 (in Herb. Nat. Bot. Gdns.).

Shrubby. *Branches* divaricate, more or less flexuous, terete, white-woolly. *Leaves* numerous, alternate, spreading, petiole 5—8 mm. long, lamina coriaceous, from a cuneate base ovate, acute, the margin slightly reflexed, shortly dentate with rounded sinuses between the teeth which are shortly apiculate, upper surface lanate when young, quickly glabrescent, almost glossy, lower surface persistently closely white-woolly, the midrib glabrescent, 1.0—2.5 cm. long, 0.8—1.5 cm. wide. *Inflorescence* a rather compact terminal corymb, capitula not very numerous. *Peduncles* and *involucres* white-woolly. *Involucre* of about 8 bracts, 4 mm. long, oblong, sub-acute, with narrow scarious ciliolate margins, calycles few. *Ray florets* about 5, ligular, yellow, about 8 mm. long. *Disc florets* about 20, about 4 mm. long. *Achenes* terete, somewhat striate, glabrous, light brown, c. 3 mm. long. *Pappus* soft, white, silky, caducous.

Unusually woody for a South African Senecio and not closely related to any other species. The distribution is remarkable, the two known localities being more than 250 miles apart. The Witteberg plant has only been observed in one small area among rocks near the summit of the range: the specimens had passed flowering and, as is to be expected, were dwarfed and had smaller leaves than the Van Stadensberg specimens which I have taken as the type; but the identity of the two gatherings cannot be doubted. It is most likely that records will later be obtained from intervening localities. It may be remarked that the Witteberg flora has very little relationship in the eastward direction, its general affinities being with the north-west.

***Stilbe rupestris*, Compton. (Verbenaceae-Stilbeae.)**

Fruticulus humilis. *Caules* subflexuosi, molliter pubescentes. *Folia* juventute sericeo-pubescentia, glabrescentia, demum patentia vel deflexa, 2—4-nata, base articulata, linearia, obtusa vel subapiculata, marginibus reflexis. *Flores* in apicibus aggregati. *Bractea bracteolaeque* naviculiformae, marginibus reflexis. *Calyx* profunde 5-partitus, lobis acuminatis, pubescentibus. *Corolla* alba, praeter intus in segmentorum

basibus glabra, segmentis tubo longioribus, lanceolatis, subacutis. *Stamina* 4, corollae in faucibus inserta, antheris manifestis. *Ovarium* breviter stipitatum, 2-ovulatum, stigmate exserto.

Hab. Cape Province. Caledon Division: In small rock fissures in Table Mountain Sandstone ridges between Palmiet and Steenbras Rivers, near Grabouw, 24 April, 1943, *Compton* 14492 (*Type*, in Herb. Nat. Bot. Gdns.), *Leighton* 475; rocky cliffs near Marine Hotel, Hermanus, November, 1921, *Rogers* in Herb. Bolus 14205; mountains between Palmiet River and Kleinmond, April, 1926, *Stokoe* s. n.; Kogelberg area on rocks, common, April, 1931, *Stokoe* 2570; hills north of lower Steenbras River, 19 January, 1934, growing in crevices of boulders, *Salter* 4253; Palmiet River Valley, January, 1943, *Stokoe* 8752.

A small shrublet, branched from the base, the stems seldom more than 10 cm. long, slender, erect or flexuous, softly pubescent. *Leaves* erect and silky-pubescent when young, glabrescent, spreading or deflexed when older, densely arranged in whorls of 2—4, each jointed at the base on a shortly decurrent pulvinus, linear, obtuse or sub-apiculate, margins closely reflexed against the midrib below, 5—9 mm. long, 1.0—1.5 mm. wide. *Flowers* numerous, sessile in a compact terminal cluster c. 1 cm. diam. *Bract* 5—6 mm. long, boat-shaped, green, acute, hairy at the base outside, the margins reflexed as in the leaves. *Bracteoles* 2, similar to the bract, c. 3 mm. long. *Calyx* deeply 5-cleft, c. 3 mm. long, one segment slightly shorter and narrower than the others, softly hairy, acuminate. *Corolla* glabrous except for a patch of hairs at the base of each lobe inside, tube straight, c. 4 mm. long, lobes flat, white, lanceolate, spreading, sub-acute, c. 5 mm. long. *Stamens* 4, inserted at the throat of the corolla, filaments c. 4 mm. long, anthers exposed. *Ovary* shortly stipitate, 2-ovulate. *Style* slender, c. 7 mm. long, stigma minute, exserted.

Well distinguished by its small stature, related to its special habitat in rock-crevices with very little soil. It agrees with *S. phyllicoides* A. DC. and *S. mucronata* N.E.Br. in its deeply cleft calyx: from *S. mucronata* it differs in the less degree of hairiness of the stem, bract, bracteoles, calyx and corolla, and the longer filaments and style; from *S. phyllicoides* (which has a much more easterly distribution in the Langeberg) in the hairy sepals, the longer corolla lobes and style; and from both in the smaller stature and the shape and attitude of its leaves.

Myrica diversifolia Adamson (Myricaceae).

Frutex erectus, ramosus, caulibus junioribus hirsutis tandem glabris. *Folia* coriacea, breviter petiolata, elliptica vel obovata, acuta, glabrescentia, inferiora integra, superiora repando-serrata, serratulis obtusis

ascendentibus, nervis pallidis, distincte reticulatis. *Amenta* dioica; mascula elongata, bracteis latis ciliatis medio glandulosis, stamina aequilongis; foemina multo breviora, pauciflora. *Stamina* 4, raro 2 vel 6, filamentis perbrevibus. *Styli* longi exserti. *Fructus* sphaericus.

Not infrequent on sheltered mountain slopes and at the margins of peaty swamps. Fl. Aug.—Sep.

Hab. Cape Province. Cape Peninsula: Devil's Peak, *Zeyher*; Table Mt., *Levyns* 1085; Kalk Bay Mts., *Adamson* 3376; *Levyns* 1086, 1087, 1088; Silvermine Valley, *Levyns* 1094; Klaver Valley, *Levyns* 5636; Modderdam, *Adamson* 3325, 3345, 3368 (type in Herb. Bolus); *Salter* 8691; *Smitswinkel*, *Adamson* 3321, 3366; *Isaac* (in Herb. Bolus 22583).

An erect shrublet not unlike *M. Zeyheri* C.DC. *Leaves* elliptical or obovate, 1.5—3 cm. long, 0.7—1.3 cm. wide, the lower entire, the upper with large obtuse forwardly directed teeth, the veins pale-coloured, translucent in the fresh state, forming a distinct network. *Male catkins* 1—2.5 cm. long, *female* about 4 mm. long and inconspicuous with 1—3 flowers.

The plant is often associated with *M. humilis* Ch. & Sch. or with *M. Zeyheri* C.DC., less often with *M. quercifolia* L. In such situations forms intermediate in leaf and other characters between the species are to be found. These intermediates which can sometimes be arranged as a complete chain, are regarded as of hybrid origin.

This species is named with a certain degree of hesitation. It agrees in many features with the description of *M. incisa* Chev. Mon. Myric. 150, 1901, though that species is stated to have leaves reddish on the underside and scarcely reticulate veins.

M. incisa was based upon the figure in Burm. Rar. Afr. Pl. 262, t. 98, f. 1, 1738. However, Burmann himself states that his plant is the same as that described in Hort. Cliff. 456, 1737, which Linnaeus quotes as his first reference under *M. quercifolia* (Sp. Pl. 1025, 1753). Burmann's figure and that of Pluckenet (Amal. 65, t. 424, f. 4), also referred to by Linnaeus, might possibly represent this species. Both are of a different plant from that figured in Pluck. Amal. t. 424, f. 9, and in Commel. Hort. Amst. 2, 161, f. 81, which represent the plant commonly referred to *M. quercifolia* L. The latter figure is quoted by Linnaeus (l.c.) but not the former.

None of the figures mentioned show the venation which is the most obvious diagnostic feature. As the original specimens cannot at present be consulted, and as both species exhibit variation in leaf-form which makes identification by figures almost impossible, the new name has

been applied to a species which forms a distinct unit worthy of separate recognition even though it may be found that it is not valid under a strict application of the rules governing type specimens.

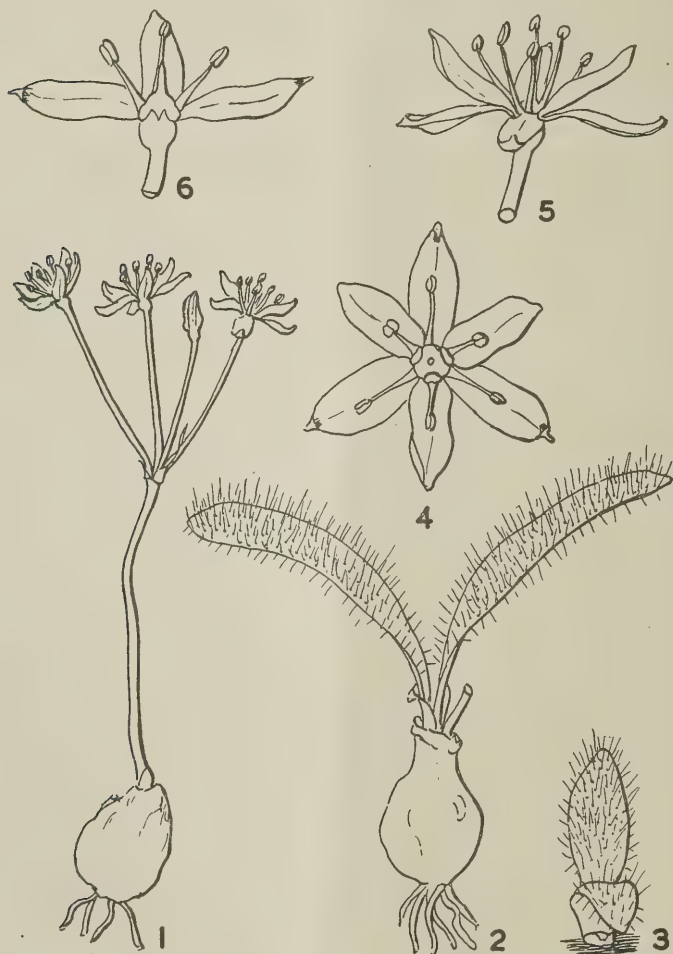


FIG. 3. *Hessea Chaplinii*. 1. Bulb in flowering stage $\times 1$. 2. Bulb with leaves produced $\times 1$. 3. Young leaves emerging from bulb $\times 1$. 4. Flower from above $\times 3$. 5. Flower side view $\times 3$. 6. Longitudinal section of flower $\times 3$. (*Chaplin 9*, Nat. Bot. Gdns. 154/44.) Del. W. F. Barker.

Hessea Chaplinii Barker. (Amaryllidaceae.) § Imhofia.

Bulbus oblongo-globosus, in collum plus minusve productus. *Folia* 2, hysterrantha, obovata-oblonga, obtusa, suberecta vel expansa, supra papillis minutis pilis longis sericeis praefixis. *Umbella* ad 8-florata. *Perianthii segmenta* e base expansa, alba, carinis rubidis. *Stamina* quam perianthium parum breviora, biverticillata, ad styli basim adnata. *Stylus* basi dilatus, demum staminibus aequilongus. *Ovarium* globosum.

Hab. Cape Province. Malmesbury Division: Langebaan, *Chaplin* 9, Nat. Bot. Gdns. 154/44. (*Type*, in Herb. Nat. Bot. Gdns.) Flowers 15th March, leaves 10 May, 1944.

Bulb oblong-globose, up to 2 cm. long, 1.5 cm. diam., covered with dark brown tunics usually produced into a short neck which may reach 3 cm. in length. *Leaves* 2, hysterranthous, emerging at flowering time through a white membranous sheath, sub-erect or spreading, narrowly obovate-oblong, obtuse, back of leaf quite glabrous, shading to purple at base, upper surface and margins with numerous minute papillae each tipped with a silky hair up to 4 mm. long, blade finally 5 cm. long and 1 cm. broad near apex. *Umbel* up to 8-flowered. *Peduncle* apparently shorter in the wild state but reaching 12 cm. in cultivation, green or tinged with red; pedicels up to 4 cm. long, green or tinged with red. *Spathes* 2, papery, purplish, up to 1.5 cm. long. *Perianth* white with reddish keels; segments spreading from the base, up to 6 mm. long, 2 mm. broad. *Stamens* a little shorter than the perianth; filaments adnate to the base of the style. *Style* finally nearly as long as the stamens, base swollen. *Ovary* globose, 1.5 mm. diam.

This plant is at present only known to occur at Langebaan, where it was collected by James Chaplin of the Royal Air Force, after whom it is named. It seems to be most closely related to *H. gemmata* Benth., but in that species the peduncle is taller, the leaves are longer and narrower and not so silky, and the flowers appear to be a creamy-yellow colour. It differs from *H. Leipoldtii* Bolus in having smaller leaves with the long hairs covering the surface and not confined to a fringe on the margins.

Strumaria Salteri, Barker. (Amaryllidaceae.)

Bulbus oblongo-globosus, in collum breviter productus. *Folia* 2—3, hysterrantha, oblanceolata, acuta, suberecta vel expansa, marginibus minute ciliatis. *Umbella* 5—10-florata. *Perianthii segmenta* rosea, breviter unguiculata, e base gradatim expansa. *Stamina* quam perianthium parum breviora, biverticillata, ad styli basim adnata, *Stylus* angustus. *Stigma* minute trilobatum. *Ovarium* globosum.

Hab. Cape Province. Clanwilliam Division: Pakhuis, *Salter* 7508 and Nat. Bot. Gdns. 986/38. (*Type*, in Herb. Nat. Bot. Gdns.) Leaves



FIG. 4. *Strumaria Salteri*. 1. Bulb in flowering stage $\times 1$. 2. Leaves with base enclosed in sheath $\times 1$. 3. Longitudinal section of flower $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$. 4. Androecium and gynaecium $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$. 5. Gynaecium $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$. 6. Outer perianth segment $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$. 7. Inner perianth segment $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$. (Salter 7508 and Nat. Bot. Gdns. 986/38.) Del. P. Kies and W. F. Barker.

4 Sept., 1938, and 9 June, 1944; flowers 16 April, 1940, and 2 May, 1944. Calvinia Division: Between Van Rhynsdorp and Calvinia, *Leipoldt*, Nat. Bot. Gdns. 32/40. Leaves 9 June, 1943 and 1944, flowers 20 April, 1943, and 2 May, 1944.

Bulb oblong-globose, 2.7 cm. long, 2.2 cm. diam., covered with brownish tunics produced into a short neck. *Leaves* 2—3, hysteranthous, emerging from a sheath with an acute green cusp, sub-erect or spreading, blade green and shining, oblanceolate-acute, shorter and broader in the wild state, in cultivation up to 7 cm. long, 2.5 cm. broad, margins minutely ciliate. *Umbel* 5—10-flowered. *Spathes* 2, papery, dark reddish purple, up to 2.2 cm. long. *Peduncle* bent at base so that inflorescence leans at an angle to the ground, tinged with red-purple, 10—14 cm. long. *Pedicels* reddish purple, up to 4.7 cm. long. *Perianth* rose-pink with a deeper central stripe, especially on the back towards the base, shortly clawed, spreading gradually from the base with the upper half gently recurved, 2 cm. long, up to 6 mm. broad. *Stamens* a little shorter than the perianth, adnate to the base of the style; filaments slender, anthers dark red, 3 mm. long before pollen is shed. *Style* finally as long as stamens; stigma minutely 3-lobed. *Ovary* globose, 2 mm. diam.

Captain T. M. Salter first collected this charming *Strumaria* in the Pakhuis Pass in September, 1938. His specimens were in leaf and a bulb in this condition was preserved, the leaves being shorter and broader than those subsequently produced in cultivation.

It is most nearly related to *S. Watermeyeri* L. Bolus but is a more striking plant, being larger in all respects. The flowers are a deeper pink with the segments wider in proportion, more spreading and with a shorter claw, the stamens are a little shorter than the perianth and the leaves are minutely ciliate on the margins, not with minute glutinous papillae towards the margins as in that species.

***Anthericum congestum* Adamson (Liliaceae-Asphodeleae).**

A. hispido affinis sed differt caulibus subcaespitosis; tuberis pyriformibus; foliis canaliculatis, apice subteretibus, infra carinatis, vix striatis; squamis longioribus, subacutis; racemis congestis, haud elevatis, pedunculo subterraneo; bracteis dense hirsutis et fructibus minoribus.

Seasonally wet gravelly or stony flats in the Cape Peninsula. Fl. July–Sep.

Hab. Cape Province. Cape Peninsula: Lion's Head, *Zeyher* 4246; Rondebosch, *Bolus* 3731 (p.pte.); Newlands, *Wolley-Dod* 533; Claremont, *Salter* 8767 (type in Hb. Bolus), *Page, Adamson* 3498, 3575; Fish Hoek *Adamson* 2894; Kommetje, *Adamson* 2557.

In dense tufted groups often associated with numerous young plants with bulbil-like tubers. Main *tubers* 2—3, broadly pyriform, 1.5—1.8 cm. diam., abruptly narrowed at the tip. *Scale leaves* 1.5—3, commonly 2—2.5 cm. long, suddenly narrowed to an acute tip. *Leaves* sprawling, often glabrous, 20—30 cm. long, channelled above, rounded below and keeled in the lower half, scarcely striate, 0.4—1 cm. wide at the base, subterete towards the tip. *Raceme* dense, corymbose, at ground level and not raised at the fruiting stage. *Peduncle* below ground, 3—12 cm. long. *Bracts* densely hairy, not distinctly ciliate. *Flowers* greenish or yellowish externally, open all day. *Fruit* spherical, 3 mm. diam.

Not hitherto separated from *A. hispidum* L. Bolus & Wolley-Dod (Trans. S. Afr. Phil. Soc. 14, 341, 1903) appear to have been the first to suspect that it is distinct from *A. hispidum*. They seem to have been especially impressed by the elongated peduncle and quote three specimens, collected by Wolley-Dod, as “*forma elongata*”: of these specimens 533 is this species, 534 is *A. hispidum* L, and 535 is *A. longepedunculatum* Steud. Bolus 3731 consists of two gatherings made at different times; one sheet (in Hb. Bolus) from Rondebosch is this species, another collected earlier near Cape Town, is *A. hispidum* L.

***Urginea pedunculata* Adamson. (Liliaceae-Scilleae).**

Bulbus subsphaericus, 3—5 cm. diam., tunicis imbricatis, externis castaneis, teneris, interioribus albis, 2 vel 3 in vaginas pallidas membranaceas productis. *Folium* unicum, teres, hyssanthum. *Scapus* erectus, 40—60 cm. altus. *Racemus* congestus, 2—2.5 cm. longus. *Bracteae* parvae, 1 mm. longae, in calcarem 4 mm. longum productae. *Pedicelli* 3 mm. longi. *Perianthii segmenta* 6 mm. longa, fere totius libera, interiora subcucullata. *Stamina* distincte epipetala, antheris filamentis aequilongis. *Ovarium* trigonum, stylo aequilongum.

Hab. Cape Province. Cape Peninsula: Sheltered slopes at 1,000 ft. on the Kalk Bay mountains. Fl. Dec. Adamson 3483 (coll. M. R. Levyns) type in Herb. Bolus.

A distinctive species well characterised by the spherical bulb, absence of a barred sheath, hyssanthous leaf, long peduncle, small flowers in a crowded raceme and the distinctly epipetalous stamens.

***Pentascistis silvatica* Adamson (Gramineae-Aveneae).**

Perennis laxe caespitosa. *Culmi* trinodii, 40—60 cm. alti, internodiis vaginis longioribus. *Vaginae* hispidae, pilis longis patentibus, in marginibus numerosis ceteris paucis. *Lamina* glabra, plana vel superne subcanaliculata, 3—4 mm. lata; ligula longe pilosa. *Panicula*

laxa, ramis ternatis quaternatisve, subglandulosis, axillis hirsutis. *Spiculae* 7—8 mm. longae, pallidae vel luteae. *Glumae* submembranaceae, acuminatae, basi virides vel purpuratae, basi breviter trinerviae vel superior etiam 5-nerviae, minutissime hirsutae, carina glandulosa. *Lemmata* 4—5 mm. longa, 9—11-nervia, pilosa, lobis lateralibus oblique acuminatis, apice liberis, setulis 3 mm. longis glumis vix aequantibus. *Lodiculi* glabri, truncati. *Ovarium ovoideum* inter stylos minute apiculatum.

Margins of indigenous forests on the east side of Table Mt. Fl. Nov.

Hab. Cape Province. Cape Peninsula: Kirstenbosch at 1,100 ft. *Adamson* 3442 (type in Herb. Bolus).

In appearance like *P. natalensis* Stapf but differing in the larger spikelets, eglandular glumes 3-nerved at the base, the less hairy lemmas with more slender bristles and less completely adnate lobes. From *P. capensis* (Nees) Stapf it is distinguished by the habit, the hairy sheaths, 3-nerved glumes, the smaller bristles and shorter lobes of the lemmas.